BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1823. [NUMBER 159

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792. JOHN MOR

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, being Hindoo Holidays, the Hooly Festival, no business will be transacted at the General Treasury.

J. BEST,
Sub. Treasurer.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
GENERAL TREASURY,
21st February 1823.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY
AT THE
OLD MARINE GATE,
On WEDNESDAY the 5th March next
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

SUNDRY OLD MARINE STORES, returned from the Honorable Company's Cruizers, Boats &c. and some Coils of new Sunn Hemp Rope. Further particulars, and a list of the articles may be seen at the Marine Storekeeper's office.

TERMS OF SALE.

A deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down by the purchasers, and the articles to be cleared away and paid for, on or before the 10th day after that of the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and the articles resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

(Signed) THOMAS BUCHANAN,
Marine Storekeeper.

BOMBAY,
MARINE STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
18th February 1823.

By order of the Marine Board,
R. MORGAN,
Secretary.

EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING the EDUCATION of the POOR, will be held on Wednesday next the 26th Instant at ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, at 10 o'Clock.

The Hon'ble the Governor will take the chair. Immediately after the meeting the Public examination of the two *Central Schools* will take place.

On Sunday Morning March 2d, a Charity Sermon will be preached by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Barnes for the benefit of the Institution.

T. CARR,
Secretary.

21ST FEBRUARY 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS DAY
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET,
THE HOUSEHOLD
PROPERTY
OF THE LATE
Mr. J S. Watson,
OF THE FIRM OF
Lugrin and Watson,
DECEASED.

CONSISTING of Europe manufactured Plate, and Plated Ware, Glass & Queens Ware, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Side Boards, Sporting Prints in frames, a few volumes of Books, and a single Barrelled Gun by Manton, with several articles of Jewelry consisting of three Gold Watches by McCabe and one French Do. A few pair of Earings, Rings, Broaches, and several other articles.

At 12 o'clock, will be put up two Excellent Saddle Horses and a pair of very Superior English Grey Hounds, well worthy of attention.

ALSO.

(If not previously disposed of.)

Two Square Piano Fortes, well toned, by Broadwood and Son, the property of a Gentleman embarked for Europe.

TERMS OF SALE.

To be delivered on receipt of the Cash and to be cleared away, within [illegible] from the day of Sale.

[illegible] 1823.

Sale by Auction
HUMPHREYS AND YOUNG,
WILL SELL
THE REMAINDER OF THEIR
STOCK
OF
FURNITURE,
On MONDAY the 24th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON

THE following articles unsold from Thursday's Sale

1 Handsome Mahogany side board.
1 Do. do. Cetaret.
1 Do. Sett Dining Tables for 18 people.
1 Blackwood do. do. do. 18 do.
1 Jackwood do. do. for 14 do.
1 Handsome Mahogany Oval Table.
1 Do. do. round writing Table with drawers, covered with Green Cloth.
1 Blackwood round Table.
1 Do. do. Oval do.
1 Do. do. do. do.
1 Mahogany Wardrobe.
1 Do. do.
1 Do Chest of Drawers, plated handles.
1 Do do. do.
1 Do. do. do
1 Handsome Mahogany Book case.
1 Mahogany Tea Caddy on Pillar and Claws.
2 Jackwood Wardrobes.
1 Blackwood do.
1 Jackwood chest of Drawers.
1 Do. do. the top drawer a Secretary.
2 Jackwood Cots with bedding and Curtains complete.

With sundry other small articles. TERMS CASH, and the articles to be cleared away in three days or resold at the risk of the first Purchaser.

The sale to continue on each succeeding day until the whole is sold.

Saturday, 22d February 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY the 3d of March,
AT 4 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON
ON THE PREMISES,

A SUBSTANTIAL and well built Bungalow in good repair, with the unexpired period of the lease of the ground on which it is built, and the Garden surrounding it, measuring together 248¼ square beegas.

Situate on the East side of the Mount road immediately opposite to the House lately built by Lunjee Cawasjee Banajee Esq.

The title deeds may be seen on application to Messrs KEMPT & Co.; and conditions of sale learnt.

The Premises can be viewed at any time.

Bombay, 22d Feb. 1823.

KEMPT AND CO,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY the 26th instant
AT THE
COURT HOUSE,
SUNDRY ARTICLES OF
HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
THE PROPERTY OF
SIR ANTHONY BULLER,

CONSISTING of Tables, Chairs, Cots, Globe Lamps, Wall Shades, Couches, Presses, and a grand Piano Forte, if not previously disposed of by private contract.

AT NOON,
A Curricle and Harness will be put up.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Bombay 22d February 1823.

FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWN
UNDER THE ADMIRAL'S HOUSE
IN DADY'S BUILDINGS

And lately imported
FROM CALCUTTA,

THIRTY Pipes of OLD MADEIRA, at.....Rs. 500 *pr. Pipe.*
Twenty half Pipes of
INDIA MARKET, at Rs. 150 " ½ *Pipe.*

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
FRAMJEE CAWASJEE
" [illegible]

FOR SALE
AT
Messrs. Kempt and Co.

A FEW Boxes of Newfoundland Cured Cod Fish, in high preservation, imported on the Sarah, Captain Thacker.

Bombay 3rd February 1822

FOR SALE
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY
KALENDAR
AND
REGISTER
FOR THE YEAR
1823
WITH
AN ALMANACK,
PRICE 10 BOMBAY RUPEES.

Bombay Courier Office 15th Feb. 1823

THE WOOLENS
FOR SALE
UNDER THE APOLLO HOUSE.

IN consequence of the holidays, the sale of the above articles, as advertised in the Gazette, will not take place until Saturday the 1st Proximo.

Bombay, 21st Feb. 1823.

Passage to Europe
THE FINE SHIP
ALMORAH,
THOMAS WINTER,
COMMANDER,

WILL sail early in March, for Liverpool. She has excellent accommodations, and a Surgeon of the Royal Navy, has undertaken the medical duty during the voyage.

Apply to Captain WINTER on board, or RITCHIE STEUART and Co. at whose office a plan of her Cabins may be seen.

Bombay 8th February 1823.

For Freight.
TO
Point de Galle, Penang, Malacca, Sincapore and China.
THE FAST SAILING PORTUGUESE BRIG.
ASSUMPCAO,
CAPTAIN VIEIRA,

WILL leave this for the above ports positively on Tuesday morning the 25th Instant & will receive freight on the usual terms. Apply to MESSRS. ROGER DE FARIA and Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1823

FOR BENGAL,
THE SHIP
CARRON,
THOMAS McCARTHY
COMMANDER,
TO SAIL EARLY IN MARCH.

FOR freight apply to KAZEE GHOLAM HOOSINE MAHRY, or the COMMANDER on board.

Bombay 20th February 1823.

A CARD.

MR. LONGLANDS begs leave to inform the gentlemen of the settlement that he has an assistant in his academy, for the Tuition of young gentlemen *only.* The undermenioned are the terms.

Boarders,.....per month		Rs. 45
Day Scholars, ...	ditto	5
Parlour Boarders,..	ditto	50
in addition		
Navigation, ...	ditto	8
French, ...	ditto	6
Latin, ...	ditto	
[illegible]		

CARD.

SINCE the publication of the Bombay Kalendar for this year, a corrected list of the Gentlemen belonging to the Military fund has been sent by the Secretary, and we find that the denoting letters M. F. in the general index, have been omitted after several names. The list will be shewn to any person who may be concerned in the omission, on application at this Office,

COURIER OFFICE,
22d Feb. 1823.

LOST

ON the evening of the 18th, on the Esplanade, a small Scotch Terrier BITCH of a yellow color, cropt ears, has lately been fired in the back, and answers to the name of Beauty; whoever will bring her to the shop of Messrs. Baxter and Co. will receive one Gold Mohur reward. Any person detaining her after this notice will be prosecuted.

Bombay, 22d February 1823.

Advertisement.

THE public are hereby informed that by the Advertisement in the Bombay Courier of the 15th instant, it was announced that a vacant ground situated within the Town Walls of Bombay has been sold by MALEECKME VOW widow of the late JEWANDASS DOOLUBDASS to DAVIDASS VERCHUND, and that should any persons have any claim thereon it was to be made known to W. A. MORGAN Esquire within fourteen days.

Now be it known that GOVENDASS DULUBDASS has given notice in the Bombay na Summachar of the 3d instant, that he has a claim of inheritance on the said premises in question, and until the settlement of the said claims, whoever will purchase the said ground, it will be forfeited with the building &c. if erected after this notice.

Bombay, 22d February 1823.

Highland Society.

A MEETING of the HIGHLAND SOCIETY will be held at the Race Stand on the evening of TUESDAY next, the 25th Instant, at 6 o'clock, when a full attendance is requested, as besides other important business, there will be a ballot for new Members.

Bombay, 22d February 1823.

REPORT
ON THE STATE
OF THE
BENGAL
Provident Society.

IT is now more than seven years since the institution of the above Society, and the progress of the Classes, which have since annually been established, appear distinguished, with a steady increase of Capital by the operation of Interest, insomuch that the first class has nearly duplicated the Original Amount of the subscriptions received in it. Although the Classes show a great fluctuation in the amount of Subscriptions, yet as none of them have to this moment sunk so low as to be incapable of imparting an adequate benefit to the subscribers, there is every hope [illegible] will attain greater popularit[illegible] tent of its capability is h[illegible] elt. The principal ob[illegible] tion of the Society ori[illegible] nnual payment[illegible] ber of ann[illegible] to co[illegible]

annuity societies which professed to sks on the ordinary scale of calcula- for by the Rul s of this Society the ls are to be divided among the survi- subscribers only, and that consecuv- y, year after year, at the termination of h class. H nce the society in this ct is exceedingly advantageous to those who aim at making a provision for dependents and children, since the one in a few years will cease to become an incum- brance, and the other receive an accession of income to meet growing wants. The li- ion of each Class admits a or the improvement of pro- erty, as it is capable within that time of nearly quadruplicating itself, this of it- elf would form a handsome dividend, but the regulations prescribe the division of all shares on lapsed lives among the survivors, conse- quently the amount forthcoming to the survivors will be eminently handsome, com- paratively with the small sums they at first put in. In giving this view of the Society, it is intended to let the public appreciate its merits and avail themselves of its advan- tages accordingly.

The following schedule shows the present state of the Funds, with a retrospective view of the original subscriptions, and the in- crease which has since taken place by the process of interest.

	Present State of the Funds.		Original Subscription.		Increase by interest since the first Establishment.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
First Class Established 1815 6 comprising the Funds in the hands of the Trustees, mortgages &c	3,54,755	0	2,10,960	0	1,43,795	0
Second Class ditto in 1817 ditto	83,296	2	55,530	0	27,76	-
Third Class ditto in 1818 ditto	38,958	0	27,9 0	0	10.9	4
Fourth Class ditto in 1819 ditto	36,805	0	28,090	0	8,7 5	0
Fifth Class ditto in 1820 ditto	18,792	8	16, 0	0	2,503	8
Sixth Class ditto in 1821 ditto	43,65	2	40,180	0	3,472	2
Seventh Class ditto in 1822 ditto	34,5	11	32,82	0	1,748	1
Total...	6,10,573		4, ,75		1,98,9	1

J. B. JONES,
Secretary.

At a meeting of Directors held this day, Mr JAS. CULLEN, was elected a director in the room of Mr. Cruttenden, deceasd.

J. B. JONES,
Secretary.

TENDERS FOR LOANS.

The Bengal Provident Society will grant Loans on Mortgage to the extent of 1,50,000 Rs —Applications to be made to Messrs. PALMER and Co. Treasurers, or to the undersigned.

J. B. JONES,
Secretary.

Certificates for Shares in the Eighth Class of the Society are issuing as usual from the Office of Messrs. Forbes & Co. Agents for the Society at Bombay. Chargeable with daily interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on the amount of the respective premiums, from the 1st of January last.

Bombay 21st February 1823.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of FRAMJEE EDULJEE PHICCAJEE, late of Bombay, Pa sengi Inab at, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to RUTTONBAI the second widow of the said deceased, all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the same to the said Administratrix or else they will be sued, and all persons having any claims and demands on the said Estate are hereby forthwith required to send in statements the eof to the said Administratrix.—Dated this 18th February 1823.

જાહેર ખબર

અત્ર ૧૨ પારશી ૫૨ાંજી જીખાજી શ્રી ખુબજી નો રહેવાશી ફતો તેનુ વફાત નાંમુ શ્રી ખુબજી નાં ફરજંદ ખોરદેડર શાહેબ નાં ફોરટ મધેથી એ મરનારની જીજી ઘ ણી ઓણી નાંમે રૂપૈયા ફુને આપીફુકે—શ રવે જોઇ એ મરનાર નાં જરાટેટનાં તેનાં ઓએ પોતાનુ દેવુ એ તેને આપે ફદાચ નફી પર ૫૨ી આફી ય એ મરનાર

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
FOR THE
Distressed Irish.

Amount already published—Rupees	69,959 0 78
Alexander Paton, Esq. Surgeon	50
The Revd. Mr. Kenny, of the Church Missionary Society	30
Lieutenant Richard Lloyd, H. C. Marine	30
E. H. Townsend,	50
H. A. Harrison,	50
Sub Assist. Surgeon P. Casidy,	30
George Pelly,	40
Janardan Balcrustnajee,	30
M. E. Parker,	30
Luxamon Bhaskerjee,	10
Ramjee Cuddum,	10
George Mathew de Rozario	5
James Philip Leylor,	3
Charles Godfrey,	15
James Williams Esq. Resident at Baroda.	300
Lieut. Henry E. Hopkins, 8th Regt. N. I.	30
Lieut. Woodhouse,	20
Lieut. Fawcett,	15
Lieut. Bayly,	15
Lieut. Maunsell,	25
Ensign Brett,	10
Captain Pottenger,	604
Mr. Conductor H. E. Hannah,	10
Mr. Conductor A. Nisbett,	20
D. S. Ogilvy Assist. Draftsman Chief Engineers Department	15
Captain J. R. Drummond,	100
Captain J. Snodgrass,	30
Captain W. C. Clarke,	100
W. C. Bruce, Esq.	100
Clerks and others of the Department, of the Quarter Master General,	50
Revd. S. Payne,	50
Captain Remon,	50
Captain Ellis, Asst. Commissary	35
„ Reynolds ditto	35
„ Payne, ditto	20
„ Leighton, ditto	20
Sutlers in Camp Bazars	50
Alexander Duncan, Esq. Asst. Surgeon.	30
Total Rs.	72,076 0 78

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH FEBRUARY 1823

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the Brigade Order issued by Lieut. Colonel Cleiland, Commanding at Sattara, dated the 9th Instant, nominating Lieut. H. Spencer, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 2 | 3d. Regt. N. I. to act as Bazar Master to the Brigade at that station.

Mr. E. H. Hart, passenger by the ship Milford, having stated that he was appointed a Cadet of Infantry upon this Establishment, by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the month of August last, but had omitted to bring with him the usual certificate of appointment, and the Governor in Council being satisfied of the truth of this statement, is pleased to admit Mr. Hart on the Military Establishment of this Presidency, and to promote him to Ensign.

Bombay Castle, 17th February 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, in conformity to Section 4th Regulation I. 1819 that the Military limits of the Garrison of Tannah are confined to a space round the Fort, including the Esplanade, and the ground on which the Hospital and Huts of the sepoys are built, without including any part of the Native Town.

Bombay Castle, 18th Feb. 1823.

The Honorable the Governor in Council cannot confirm the appointment made on the 18th of January by Lieutenant Colonel George Kemp, the Senior Officer in temporary command of the Guicowar Subsidiary Force, of Lieut. Hughes to act as Major of Brigade, in consequence of a medical certificate that Lieut. Morse, the Brigade Major, was unable to ride on horseback.

As Lieut. Morse reported he could perform all the duties of the appointment, with the exception of those which required him to be mounted on Parade, the appointment of Lieut Hughes was unnecessary, as these duties might have been done by an officer of the day, if no one would have acted gratuitously.

The appointment by Lieut. Colonel Kemp, of Lieut. Hughes, dated 22d of January, to act as Assistant Adjutant General to the Guicowar Subsidiary Force, is confirmed.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

Medical Establishment.

Surgeon James Alexander Maxwell M. D. to be Superintending Surgeon upon the Establishment, vice Mardon appointed a member of the Medical Board,—Date of appointment 13th February 1823.

Senior Assist. Surgeon R. Kennedy, a full Surgeon, vice Maxwell. 13th Feb. 1823.

Superintending Surgeon Maxwell being at present particularly engaged in the Opium Department, will remain at the Presidency until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1833.

The rules respecting ordnance salutes, promulgated by the Supreme Government in General Orders by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, under date the 7th December 1822, having been modified as applicable to this Government, are published for general observance under this Presidency.

1st. Morning and evening guns are authorized to be fired at all stations of the Army, or Camps coming under the following descriptions.

1. The Head Quarters of the Army and of all general Officers or Division Commands, including the Head Quarters of the Artillery Regiment.
2. All Fortresses with a permanent Garrison Staff.
3. The Head Quarters of all Districts or Brigadiers Commands, or Field forces.
4. All Camps or posts at which a force is stationed, of or equal to, two Corps (Cavalry or Infantry) with a company or more of Artillery, or a field Battery.

2d. Salutes to those entitled thereto, are authorized according to the Regulations at all places coming within the above description viz.

The Honorable the Governor,—19 Guns.

Vice President in Council and Deputy Governor,—17 Guns.

Commander in Chief, Naval and Military, if not inferior in Rank to Lieutenant General, 17 Guns.

Generals and Admirals, or their Flags, 17 Guns.

Members of Council, the Recorder, Lieutenant Generals and vice Admirals or their Flags, 15 Guns.

Major Generals and Rear Admirals, or their Flags, when Commanding in Chief, 15 Guns.

The Superintendent of Marine, Major Generals and Rear Admirals or their Flags, 13 Guns.

The Judges of the Court of circuit and appeal, upon their arrival at, or departure from, the stations at which these Courts are held, 13 Guns.

Brigadier Generals, or Commodores Commanding in Chief or their Broad Pendants, 13 Guns.

Brigadier Generals or Commodores when so Commissioned, 11 Guns.

Political Residents, within the Limits of their authority only to which they

3d. Officers inferior to Brigadier Generals who command divisions of the army, Districts, Field Forces, on or beyond the British Frontier, or Garrisons with a permanent Staff, to receive the salute and honors of the next Superior Army Rank, from their own Garrisons, Forces &c. &c,

4th. No person, except the Governor or Acting President, the Admiral or Commander of His Majesty's Fleet in India, and the Commander in Chief of the Army, is to be considered entitled, by right, to a salute, notwithstanding his rank, but when he arrives or departs upon public duty.

5th. The Governor, as Commander in Chief of the Fort of Bombay, will continue to order such Salutes as he may think fit in Garrison orders, and the members of Government, and Recorders of His Majesty's Court when sworn in, will be saluted by the Garrison as heretofore, and other persons by a special order.

6th. All former orders on the subject of Salutes, or Morning or Evening Guns, are hereby annulled.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

21ST FEBRUARY, 1823.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. John William Langford, to be Assistant to the Accountant General, and Civil Auditor

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. William W. Mulet, to be Assistant Register to the Court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Henry Brown, to be Assistant Register to ditto at Kaira.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. William Simson, to be officiating Secretary in the Persian department.

Mr. Phillip Stewart, to be officiating Deputy do.

Captain G. J. Wilson, to be 1st Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar.

Lieutenant Chas. Walter, 1st Assistant to the Resident in Cutch.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Henry G. Barnett, to be 2nd Assistant to the Collector at Broach.

Mr. William C. Andrews, 2nd Assistant to the Collector at Surat.

Mr. John H. Jones, 2nd Assistant to the Collector at Kaira.

Mr. Fred. J. H. Reeves, 3rd do. do. do.

Mr. G. C. Woughton, 2nd Assistant to the Collector in the Northern Conkan.

Mr. Charles Sims, 3d Assistant ditto do.

Mr. Henry Young, 3d. Assistant to the Collector at Ahmedabad.

Mr. James Seton, 3d Assistant to the Collector at Ahmednuggur.

The Hon'ble Musgrave, A. H. Harris, Assistant to the principal Collector in the Southern Mahratta Country.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1823.

During the present dearth of public news, we are somewhat at a loss for matter to fill our Columns. We have already exhausted his Majesty's visit to Scotland; the famine in Ireland has yielded to abundance; the Marquis of Londonderry is quietly laid in his grave; we have left Mr. Canning in the midst of his endeavours to obtain—what he prefers to the sceptre of India—the charge of the Foreign Office, and we wish him success; the South Americans are reaping the fruits of their labour; and there is little left for discussion, except the disturbances in Spain, and the struggle of the Greeks for independence.

With the disputes between the King of Spain and his subjects we have little to do; when the great settlement of Europe was made, the Spaniards obtained the object of their desire—the restoration of their *beloved* Fedinand—and if they have since repented of their bargain, they have only themselves to blame. Of the ultimate success of the Greeks, we have little doubt; but we confess we are of the few who dissent from the popular opinion, that it is the duty of the Christian powers of Europe to interfere, by force of arms in their behalf; & we think it is improbable that they will do so. If we view it as a religious struggle, we shall find that the Chivalrous spirit of the Crusades has slept with them in their tombs, too long to be awaken'd at this day; and we are now taught to fight in the Christain cause, with other weapons than the sword and the spear. If we look at the insurrection of the Greeks as the struggle of a people determined to throw off the yoke of oppression, and to raise themselves to a place in the rank of independent nations; as the friends of liberty we wish well to their cause; but are we to expect that the men who planted Louis on the throne of France at the point of the bayonet, who raised the Stadtholder to the sovereignty of the Netherlands, and who so lately crushed the Neapolitan rebellion, will now become the advocates of a free choice? or can we for a moment suppose, that the abettors of legitimate power will support an innovation so glaring as this? No! if the arm of power is to be raised in favour the Greeks, we must look for it from other men than those who dictated the terms of the Holy Alliance.

With a lingering hope that it might still prove to be untrue, we have refrained for two weeks, from noticing a melancholy piece of intelligence which was brought to Bombay, about the beginning of this month; it cannot now, however, be doubted that a boat from Surat, bound to Bombay, in which Captain Johnson of the Artillery and Lieutenant Robinson of the 20th Regiment was lost outside of the 29th ultimo, and that every person on board perished, with the exception of one native (a Bandaree) who was picked up by another boat on the following morning. The account which this man gives is, that he left Surat in a boat with two European Officers (who are known to be the gentlemen above mentioned); that in the evening of the same day the Tindal in charge of the boat, thinking he should not be able to cross the Bar in the night time, anchored the boat in the river, with a determination to remain there until day light; before midnight however, he was called up by the gentlemen, who urged him to get the boat under way and go to sea, stating that the wind was quite fair, the weather was clear, and they were only losing time by remaining there; the Tindal remonstrated, but as they persisted he got the anchor up and proceeded on his voyage. In crossing the bar, the boat (which was laden with tiles) struck twice, and began to leak so much that it required all the people on board to bale out the water; it appeared however that in this state they got out to sea, when in a short time the boat suddenly sunk: On recovering himself, the Bandaree found that he and three others were clinging to a piece of the mast, which must have been detached from the boat when it went down; his companions dropped off during the night, one after another; but he, from being accustomed to use great exertion with his arms in climbing trees, was able to hang on till day light, when he was picked up by a boat, and brought to Bombay. We understand that the body of one of the gentlemen has since been washed on shore, but which of the two is not known.

This narrative affords a sad example of the imprudence of interfering with the natives in the management of their boats.

The Duke of Bedford will proceed to sea on Wednesday next for London. Letters to go by this opportunity will be received at the office of Messrs. Remington, Crawford & Co. till noon of that day.

A deputation of the most respectable Natives of Bombay waited on Mr. Bell at Palm Mount on Monday the 10th for the purpose of presenting an address to that Gentleman on his departure from India.—Mr. Warden and Mr. DeVitre, attended at their special request to assist in the ceremony.—Hormusjee Bomanjee, after announcing the object of the Meeting, delivered the address to Mr. Warden and requested that he would oblige the Subscribers by reading it for the Meeting.—Mr. Warden, expressed the gratification he experienced in officiating as the Medium of communicating a sentiment so highly creditable to Mr. Bell, and so honorable to the Individuals who were parties to it, and having read the following address presented it to Mr. Bell, accompanied by an expression of his congratulations on the occasion.

TO THE HON'BLE ALEXANDER BELL,
HON'BLE SIR,

We the undersigned native Inhabitants of Bombay, on the occasion of your departure from this Country, feel ourselves irresistibly called upon, to express to you how deeply and sensibly we are impressed with sentiments of sincere respect, esteem and admiration for your Character. It would be an act of great Injustice in us, were we to withhold these united and public expressions of our sentiments.

Your Residence in this Country, upwards of 30 years, has afforded us full opportunity of witnessing your upright, affable, manly & honest Character. Your departure from this Country is a source of deep affliction to us. Do not believe, Sir, that this is the language of adulation. It emanates with ourselves—we feel as for a departed friend, & as we are desirous of living in your memory when public cares no longer intrude themselves upon the mind, we beg to offer for your acceptance a piece of Plate, Value 400 Guineas; which our friends Messrs. Bazett, Farquhar, Crawford & Co. in England will have the gratifying task of presenting to you on your arrival in that Country. We trust it will continue as a lasting memorial in the retirement of your life, of the admiration of your public and private character, and of the very grateful Tribute of affectionate remembrance of your Indian Friends.

Wishing you a pleasant voyage and a happy meeting with your Family & Friends in England—we very respectfully bid you farewell, and subscribe ourselves with much Sincerity.

Your Obliged & Humble Servants,
Hormuzjee Bomanjee,
Nowrojee Jamsetjee,
Kursetjee Urdasur,
Jehangeer Ardasur,
Framjee Cawasjee,
Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy,
Jehangeer Naservanjee,
Nowrojee Naservanjee,
Limjee Cawasjee,
Sorabjee Cawasjee Patel,
Hormuzjee Dorabjee,
Tulseedass Monackjee,
Kazee Golam Hussain,
Cursetjee Cawasjee,
Dadabhoy Pestonjee,
Davidass Hurjeedass,
Nowrojee [illegible]

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Javarchund Atmaram,
Motichund Amichund,
Morarhour Dhackjee,
Agah Mohamud Sustry,
Mohamud Ally Rogay,
Nowrojee Cawasjee,
Merchant of Travencore.

Bombay }
10th February 1823 }

To which Mr. Bell, returned the following reply.

To Hormasjee Bomanjee, Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy, Cursetjee and Jehangeer Ardaseer, Davedas Hurjeewandas, Cajee Gulam Hussein, &c. &c Native Inhabitants of Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg you will accept the assurance of my heartfelt gratitude for the kindness you have evinced towards me in the sentiments of esteem and regard contained in the address which I have just had the honour of receiving from you — If in the discharge of my duty during a long course of service in this Country it has been my good fortune to obtain the approbation of the respectable Native Inhabitants of this Presidency, it is to me a source of the utmost gratification and I shall ever remember with feelings of the purest delight the very flattering testimony which you have this day afforded me of your good wishes.

I accept, as a mark of your esteem which I greatly value, the offer of a Piece of plate; under the Sanction of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, which I shall apply for through Government This substantial proof of your good will towards me will be handed down to my Children and will be cherished by them as highly as it is valued by me.

Receive Gentlemen, the honest assurances of my earnest wishes for your welfare, happiness prosperity, and believe that I shall ever retain a fond remembrance of this splendid and most gratifying mark of your kindness towards me, on the occasion of my final departure from India; at a period when by my return to the walks of Private life, the motives which have influenced this proof of your good will, cannot be mistaken.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant.
A. BELL,

Bombay 18th February 1823.

We have the melancholy task to announce to the scientific world, and to the public of India, the death of Lt. Colonel William Lambton, of H. M. 33d Regt. the late venerable Superintendent of the grand Trigonometrical Survey of India.

The labours of this Gentleman are well known to all readers of the Asiatic researches, and their general utility, as far as the geography of India is concerned, has been too universally felt to need any illustration. We may be permited however, cursorily to notice those parts of his works which are justly denominated scientific; and as such, have made the Dekhan and central parts of India, objects of classic interest throughout the civilized world.

The original object of the Marquis Wellesley in establishing this work, was to unite the East and West coasts of the Peninsula, so as to connect the latter with the Government observatory at Madras, upon precisely the same principles as those which had been adopted by the French and English Philosophers in connecting the observatories of Greenwich and Paris. The Noble Marquis's choice fell on Lieut William Lambton, then on the personal staff of Major General Baird, and it appears that the powers of discrimination which characterized the whole of that great man's administration were here exerted with their wonted effect; for the mild, easy and affable demeanor of this Gentleman, did not conceal from the piercing eye of His Lordship the great and grasping intellect, the high powers of reflection and the uncontrouled perseverance which never viewed a difficulty or embarrassment, but with a steady determination to surmount it.

In the progress of his labours, the late Colonel found that a noble field was open for adding to the scientific data respecting the figure of the Earth, by carrying a series of Triangles down that meridian which passes through the southern peninsula of India; for as the extent of the meridian was limited on the northern side, by the boundary of the British Territories only, there was obvious opportunity of measuring a meridian arc of nearly 26° in Amplitude, which is almost thrice as great as that had occupied the great French Philosophers Mechain and DeLambre between the Balearic Isles and Dunkirk. Such a coincidence could not escape the notice of a philosopher, the difficulties however existing it were such as would perhaps have appalled any man of moderate capacity. With him they seemed merely to enhance the value of the prize, and the result exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the projector. Already had the latitudes been brought to Ellichpore, which gave an amplitude of more than 13 degrees, and in spite of his advanced age and infirmities, the philosopher still contemplated the extension of it to the northern limits of the British Dominions; for the completion of which alone he wished his life to be preserved. With a degree of vigour and fire which would have done credit even to his earlier years, he embarked for the continuation of his arduous career from Hyderabad in the middle of January, but providence willed it otherwise. On his arrival at Hingham Ghat on the 26th of January, he fell a victim to a catarrh which had long threatened his existence, and which being ultimately attended with fever, put a period to his life.

Thus in an obscure village of central India, has died at the age it is believed of 75, one of the most highly endowed Philosophers and Mathematicians that ever trod on her shores. A man whose name will ever be dear to science. One of the of the sacred few who have tended to raise the fame of England, in the intellectual scale, with the civilized world. He died not ingloriously. Long after the blazoned deeds of war and gallantry shall be committed to oblivion. Long after the greatest feats of diplomacy shall be known merely on reference to musty documents. Long after the most splendid victories shall cease to be the subjects of discussion, will the labours of Colonel Lambton, be viewed with interest by the votaries of science; and it will hereafter be one of the proudest boasts of the power which rules this country, that it has been the beneficent patron and steady protector of an undertaking, which confers more practical benefit in the solution of the Grand question of the figure of the Earth, than the efforts of all the world besides.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

POONAH RACES.

SECOND DAY.

A give and take of 600 Rupees from the fund, free for all Arab Horses: Weight for Inches, Heats 2 Miles; 14 hands carrying 8st. 7lbs.

			heats
Mr. Elliot's	G.	A. H. Proxy	5 4
Mr. Malet's	B.	A. H. Winterslow	4 2
Mr. Law's	G.	A. H. Advocate	3 5
Capt. Havelock's	G.	A. H. Clinker	2 3
Capt. Spiller's	C.	A. H. Tom Thumb	1 1

1st Heat, Proxy started at score and led for the first mile and quarter, when Tom Thumb ran up and headed him at the two miles Post, winning easily by a length.

TIME 4 12.

2d Heat, Tom Thumb led from the Post and was never headed. Winterslow was some lengths in rear which he made up in the third half mile, in which Proxy and he passed each other alternately, the latter however headed the former on the rise & came in gallantly on Thumb's quarter.

TIME 4 22.

A Sweepstakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each with £ 50 from the Fund, free for all Arab Horses carrying 9 stone, the winners of one Race to carry 7lbs. extra, of two or more 10lbs. Heats 2 Miles.

Capt. Spiller's	G.	A. H. White Surrey	1 2 2
Capt. Bob's	B.	A. H. Rattler	2 1 1
Mr. Crawford's	G.	A. H. Sussex	3 dra.

1st Heat, White Surrey led throughout and won with apparent ease by two lengths.

TIME 4 11.

2d Heat, Surrey again led for a mile and three quarters, but on ascending the rise, the extra weight appeared to tell, and Rattler gradually made up and headed at the turn in, winning easy.

TIME 4 16.

3d. Heat, Sussex evidently having no chance, was drawn, Surrey led for the first mile and quarter, when he was passed by Rattler who won easy.

THIRD DAY.

The Poonah Turf Cup, value 100 guineas, weight for age and inches. *Heats 2 Miles.*

			heats.
Mr. Jameson's	G.	A. H. Fitz James	1 1
Capt. Spiller's	C.	A. H. Tom Thumb	2 2
Mr. Law's	G.	A. H. Advocate	3 3
Mr. Deverell's	C.	H. H. Youngster	4 drawn

1st Heat. Fitz James led for a mile with Tom Thumb a length in rear, in the next mile Fitz encreased this distance to two or three, and won handsomely.

TIME. 4 13

2d Heat. Fitz and Tom Thumb rated from the post, Fitz leading till the first mile post, when Tom ran up and headed his opponent by a length, but lost it in the next mile, the Grey winning much in the same style as in the former heat

TIME 4 16.

SAME DAY.

The Beaten plate £ 50 from the fund with a Sweepstakes of 3 Gold Mohurs, each heat 1½ miles and a distance,

			heats.
Mr. Paul's	G.	A. H. Shanks	1 1
Mr. Bailie's	G.	A. H. White Surrey	4 2
Mr. Malet's	B.	A. H. Winterslow	3 3
Mr. Elliot's	G.	A. H. Proxy	2 4

1st Heat. A beautiful start and a rating race between Proxy and Shanks all round, the former was brought to the whip at the distance post, but without effect, Shanks winning the heat by two lengths.

TIME 3 17.

2d Heat. Started at score, Shanks leading for half a mile, when the heat became very interesting, Proxy and White Surrey running up to Shanks and rating it together the next half mile, on ascending the rise, Shanks again led and came in easy.

fund, and a Sweepstakes [illegible] to be added, for all horses [illegible] stone, *heats 2 miles*: the winner [illegible] Rupees 1200 &c. &c.

Capt. Jervis'	B.	Cape	H. Rock
Capt. Spiller's	G.	A.	H. W. Surrey
Capt. Havelock's	G.	A.	H. Clinker
Mr. Warners	B.	A.	H. Jock

1st Heat, Rock led from the post and was never headed. White Surrey many lengths in rear the two first ½ miles, when he was let out and gained considerably, passing both the other horses but could not reach Rock.

TIME 6 28

2nd Heat, Clinker drawn, Rock again led with positive orders to distance his opponents, but failed in the attempt; he however won with ease.

TIME 6 45

The winner purchased by Capt. Spiller for Rupees 1200.

SAME DAY.

The Poonah Plate of £ 100 from the fund, and a Sweepstakes of Rupees 100 each.

				heats.
Mr Bailie's	C.	A.	H. Shylock	1 1
Capt. Robert's	B.	A.	H. Rattler	2 3
Capt. Spiller's	C.	A.	H. Jack	4 2
Mr. Jameson's	G.	A.	H. Tannajee	3 4 } both dist.
Mr. Law's	G,	A.	H. Advocate	5 5 } 2nd heat.

1st Heat, A beautiful start, all the horses well together for the first mile and half, Shylock leading; near the two miles, Shylock was six lengths a head, when Tannajee made his push and gained about two lengths, but could not near the leading horse who continued to rate it in great style and won with ease. Tannajee, Rattler and Jack close together three lengths in rear.

TIME 6 17

2nd Heat, Rattler rated from the post, and led for the first half mile, when Shylock took his old place and was never headed, winning in gallant style. Time 6 25.

ARRIVALS.—Assist. Surgeon William Erskine,
Lieut. J. Chalmers, 1st. | 2d Regt.
Lieut. Lovett, Royal Artillery.
Lieut. Smee, Pioneers.
Major J. Salter, 1 | 8th Regt.
Lieut. Col. B. Kennett, 2d | 12th. Regt.
Captain R. Waite,
Lieut. LeMessurier, 2 | 12th Regt.
Brigade Major S. Hughes, 2d Regt,
Lieut. R. J. Charleton, M. Est.

DEPARTURES.]—Captain James Keith A. A, G. P D. A.
Assistant Surgeon McTavish,
Lieut. Smee, Pioneers,
Lieut, A. M, D. Elder, B. E. Regt,
Captain G. Tweedy 4th Regt.
Captain A. B. Campbell 1st | 9th.
Lieut. Edward Burgess 2d | 12th.

Nautical Chronicle

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 15th Portuguese Brig Assumpcao Commander M. J. da Luz, from Macao 17th Oct.

16th Ship Helen, Captain George Langley, from Bassadore 20th Jan. Muscat 3d Feb.

Do. Ship Harriet, Captain Thomas Mitchell, from Muscat 7th Feb.

Do. 21st Ship Samarang, Captain John Gover, from Madras, 30th January.

Passengers per Helen.

Colonel Kennett, Captain R. Waite, Lieut. LeMessurier, Mr. R. Nimmo, Lieut. Herne, H. C. Marine.

Passengers per Samarang.

Brigadier Francisco de Mello,—Mr. & Miss Bell,—Lieut. and Miss Murray,—Mr. Charlton.

DEPARTURES.—15th Ship Charlotte, Captain J. Stevenson to England.

18th Ship Felicitas, Captain Peter Campbell, to Persian Gulph.

Passengers by the Ship Charlotte.

Mrs. Smith and Child, Captain Thomas Riddock, Major T. C. Craig, Surgeon Featherston, Pay Master Tovey and Child, Lieutenant J. Doron, Ensign Harris, Lieutenant and Adjt. Smith, Quartermaster J. Murray, Master Dodds.

Passenger by the Ship Felicitas.

Doctor C. McTavish.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—January 25th, Brig Mohon Molah, Syrang Surang, from Chittagong 13th January.—27th, Brig Shree Jagunnaickloo, Syrang Poradoo Goorevah, from Calcutta and Vizagapatam 22d January.—30th Brig Cornalia Catharino, Captain, A. Prince, from Padang 19th December—31st, Ship Apollo, Capt George Tennant, from Calcutta 23d January.—Feb 2d, Ship Reliance, Captain M. Pike, from Tellichary 29th Cannanore 30th December, and Quilon 8th January.

February 5th, Brig Scythe, Captain Bisaret, from Mauritius 5th December.

DEPARTURES.—January 84th, Bark Georg, Captain J Poulson, for Ceylon and Malabar Coast.—27th, H. M. Ship Tees, Capt. Coe, on a Cruize.—29th, Ship Samarang, Capt. T. Gover, for Bombay.—Do. Schooner Highland Lass, Captain C. W. Eaton for Coringa and Vizagapatam.—February 1st, Ship Moira, Captain Hornblow, for England.—Do. Brig Nelly, J. F. Lintnor, for Cochin.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 28. Brig Sun, James Anderson, from the Cape of Good Hope 27th October.

1. Ship John Munro, Capt. H. J. Green, from Batavia, Sincapore, and Malacca, 30th Nov. and Penang 15th January,

—Ship Alfred Capt. W. Dolge, from Rangoon 19th January.

—French brig Irmo, J. Jaullerry, from Bordeaux 22d August.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 28. Ship Providence, S. Owen, for London.

30th French ship Franklin, Capt. Therot, for Bourbon.

Feb. 1st Ship Brilliant, Abdaul Caudar, for Alleppee.

Per ship Aurora, for Bombay, The Hon. Mr. Moore.

Passengers per Providence, [illegible] for England—Lady Harriet Paget, [illegible] Harriet Paget; Master [illegible]

MARRIAGES. [illegible] thedral, by His Excellency [illegible] Thome, Mr. Chas. Kennet, [illegible] field.

On Monday, the 20th ultimo, of St. Mary's [illegible] the Revd. Mr. Lewis, Mr. Geo. C. Gager, to Miss Mary Macdonald.

On Tuesday, the 4th instant, at St. George's Church by the Revd. W. Roy, John Carnac Morris, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Rosa, second Daughter of Peter Cherry, Esq.

At the Hyderadad Residency, on Saturday, the 25th ultimo, Mr. Edward Louis, to Miss Elizabeth Radcliffe.

At Bangalore, on the 1st instant, by the Reverend W. Maikin, B. A., Captain A. H. Colberge, 2d Battalion 3d Regiment N. I. to Miss Caroline Colebrooke.

BIRTHS.—On Friday, the 7th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Dickson Commanding His Majesty's 34th Regiment of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Salem, on the 16th ultimo, in the 27th year of her age Maria Rosalie, the Wife of W. D. Davis, Esq. Madras Civil Service.

In Camp at Heera Benagolla, near Gudginderghur, in the Southern Mahratta Country—on the evening of the 18th January, after a few hours illness of the Epidemic Cholera—Mr. Fasken, Wife of W. Fasken, Esq. M. D. Assistant Surgeon in the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment Native Infantry.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—At Barrackpore, on the 25th instant' by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, W. Anley, Esq' Attorney of the Supreme Court Calcutta, to Miss Marianne Row.

BIRTHS.—On Friday, the 31st ultimo, Mrs. Sarah Delanougerede, of a Son.

At Ishapore near Calcutta, on the 29th. instant, the Lady of Captain Galloway, Agent for Gunpowder, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—On Saturday evening the 1st instant, The Honorable Sir Robert Henry Blosset, Knt. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1823.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee. } Current
at 90 days' sight 1s 9½d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company.s Paper—Remittable 22½ to 23 per cent. pm.
Unremittable 16 ,, ,,

The *Apollo* takes her departure this Evening, with the following Passengers.

From Madras :—Mrs. Broderick, Mrs. Savage, Mrs. Sweeney, Mrs. Crotty, Mrs. Blakie, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Fosberry, Col. Stewart, M. E. Major Broderick, H. M. 34th Regt.; Captain Savage, H. M. 13th Dragoons; Captain Williams, H. M. 53d Regt.; Captain McQueen, Madras Cavalry; Captain Malton, M. N. I.; Lieutenants Carpenter, Sweeney, Bramer, and Dr. Maclean, H. M. 53d Regt.; Lieut. Elgie, H. M. 34th Regt.; Lieutenants Lynch, Fosberry, and Bradford, M. E.; J. Bagginson, Esq. Mr. Cardosa;—Children: Misses Ann Broderick, Jane M. J. Sweeney, and E. Fosberry; Masters Henry Broderick, James P. Sweeney, and J. Malton.

MADRAS RACES.

FOURTH DAY.—*Monday 3rd February.*

A Galloway Plate of Six Hundred Rupees from the Fund, and Fifty Rupees Subscription, P. P. for Arab and Country Horses, 13 hands, 3 inches and under carrying 8 stone 3lbs.—Winning Horses to carry 3lbs. extra.—Heats once round the Course and a distance.

				Heats.
Maj. Stanley's	B. A.	*The Templar*		1 walked over
Capt. Hugh's	C. A.	*Little Gracchus*		2 drawn.

Time, 3m. 31s.

1st Heat.—Little Gracchus took the lead at starting and bolted at the first turn. Heat won by The Templar by some lengths.

2nd Heat.—Gracchus drawn. The Templar walked over.

Between the Heats of the above.

A Handicap Purse of Seven Hundred Rupees from the Fund, with Fifty Rupees Subscription, P. P. for the Maiden Horses that started on the First Day of the Meeting, (with the exception of the two winning Horses) to be Handicaped by a Committee selected for the occasion.—Heats two miles.—A Subscriber may start either his First or Second Maiden for this Purse.

				Heats.
Mr. William's	Bay	*Wickety Waw*,		2 1
Major Stanley's	Bay	*Legs*,		3 2
Mr. Sheppard's	Grey	*Sanda*,	dist.	1 0
Mr. Garforth's	Bay	*Stobbs*,		drawn

1st Heat, 4m. 10s.
2nd ,, 4m. 10s.

1st Heat.—Legs took the [illegible] closed and the three [illegible] style. Pretty running [illegible] Wickety Waw for [illegible] a heat and won [illegible] having [illegible] decided [illegible]

[redacted]ed that the Inhabitants of this [redacted]cipate in the concern which he [redacted]most distressing event, and will [redacted]cur with him in the desire that [redacted]able degree of respect to the me[redacted]he late Chief Justice should be [redacted]ed on the occasion.

It is accordingly requested, that the principal Officers of Government both Civil and Military will attend at the interment of the late Chief Justice, and that every other demonstration of respect and attention, suited to such a Ceremony, be observed on the day appointed for the Funeral.

By Command of the Honourable the Governor General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON, *Acting Chief Secretary to the Government.*

On the morning of yesterday, the Corpse was conveyed with every mark of honor and respect that could be shewn to the remains of the Deceased, from the Court House to the Church Yard of St. John's Cathedral. Minute guns were fired during the ceremonial of interment, and volies of arms were discharged over the grave. The Procession was attended by a vast concourse of persons desirous of paying this last tribute of respect to the name of one, who, though but yet little known in our society, was known only to be esteemed.

The age of the Deceased is stated to have been 47 only, though his appearance when living indicated a more advanced period of life. The disease of which he died, was ascertained by dissection after death to have been of long standing, and not connected with the effects produced by the climate of this country, it being founded on a general ulceration of some of the interior parts of the body, the fatal consequences of which no medical skill could obviate.

Of Sir Henry Blossett's professional character we know but little:—but it cannot fail to be highly estimated when we state that short as the time is since he first landed in India, (scarcely two months,) he had in that brief period impressed all the professional Gentlemen in the Court with the most favourable opinion of his abilities as a Lawyer, and his highly eminent character as a firm and impartial Judge.

In his private relations of life, we know still less of Sir Henry Blossett, than in his professional capacity; but we have learnt from a private source, an account of his sublime and impressive death, which of itself is sufficient pledge that his life was upright, just, and honourable.

A few hours only before his dissolution, having necessarily become acquainted with the dangerous nature of his case, he sent for his medical attendants, intimating his wish to speak a few words to them in private. One of the Physicians in attendance, soon after this, approached his bed side. Sir Henry, who then lay with his eyes closed, took this Gentleman's hand, and telling him he was aware of his danger, desired earnestly to know to how many hours his earthly duration might probably extend. His Physician answered that painful as such a communication must necessarily be, if he earnestly desired to know, he should but ill discharge his duty if he withheld from him the true state of his case. He was then informed that the circulation having ceased at his extremities, and his pulse being no longer sensible, many hours could not transpire before his dissolution. He received this communication with that composure which bespoke his perfect preparation for the awful event; and after returning his thanks in the most impressive manner to his Medical Attendants and Friends, for the care and attention they had shewn during his illness, he poured out his soul in fervent prayer, expressing the content and resignation with which he should render up his spirit to God that gave it, and imploring the blessing of Heaven on the Hindoo world, trusting that the Almighty in his own good time would bring them to the knowledge of the true religion, and call them from darkness to light. After this last effort of piety, benignity, and love, which proved his end to be in charity with all mankind, he died in peace, leaving an example of manly fortitude and holy resignation, as sublime in its nature as it must be consoling and beneficial in its influence on those who may be struck by so noble an example, and strive so to live that so they may also die:

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace."—Prov. 37. 37.

[*Cal. Journ 4th, Feb.*

SUPREME COURT.

JANUARY 28TH.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM,
versus
THE PROPRIETORS AND EDITOR OF THE JOHN BULL NEWSPAPER.

A motion was this day made by Mr. Clark, the Defendant's Counsel in this case, for further time to file his Plea. The learned Gentleman grounded his motion on an Affidavit of Mr. Abbott, Attorney to the Defendants, which stated that the deponent did not get an Office Copy of the Plaint until the 22d of January, although it was filed on the 7th; that the Plaint contained fourteen Counts all of which were very long and difficult to answer. The Learned Counsel concluded by soliciting a further period of ten days to prepare the Defendants' Plea.

Mr. Fergusson objected to this motion, observing that the usual time allowed by this Court to plead was four days; if defendants' Counsel had not obtained an Office Copy of the Plaint it must have been his own fault.

Mr. Turton on the same side said, that the Defendants had had three weeks to prepare themselves; the Plaint was filed on the 7th, and this was the 28th of January: the usual time allowed in England was four days: the Defendants had considerably exceeded that period—and he would object to the motion. Besides, this was a case of a peculiar nature—a Trial for Libel. A person who libels another ought to be perfectly prepared to show his ground and the justice of his accusations at the time he is writing, and be confident whether he does so justly or not;—if the Defendants have acted on those grounds, they require no further time for preparation; their Defence is already prepared. The learned Gentleman continued, that the present motion was obviously made by the Defendants, because they wished to postpone the Cause until another term, that they might have the satisfaction of abusing and vilifying Mr. Buckingham without his having the means of showing his innocence of the charges imputed to him.

Mr. Clark replied that if the Plaintiff wished to clear his character effectually, he ought to give them as much time, and as much facility as could be required to demonstrate all the charge laid against him, so that he might the better clear all doubts resting on his character; it was a very long Libel (he continued) and as the scene lay partly in England, Bombay, and Egypt, it would take considerable time to obtain the Documents on which to ground their Defence, and that moreover their witnesses were not on the spot.

Mr. Fergusson asked his learned Friend if the witnesses from all these places were expected in the course of ten days, observing that they must be very expeditious at that rate!

His Lordship (Sir F. Macnaghten) observed, that it would be highly unjust to postpone the Trial until papers and witnesses could be brought from England, Bombay, and Egypt; that such a proceeding might prove highly injurious to Mr. Buckingham, whose character would be at stake during the whole of that period. If that was the way in which Trials were to be conducted, a person had better insure his life. His Lordship concluded by saying that Mr. Clark had better withdraw his motion until the Bench should be full, which would probably be to-morrow.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn, to be renewed again probably this morning, the 29th.

JANUARY 29, 1823.

The expected motion for further time to plead was not made to day by the Defendant's Counsel in this Case, but the General Issue pleaded—(to use the Law phrase)—the meaning of which, in plain terms, is, that the Defendants have abandoned all attempt to plead the truth of the matter at issue In justification of the several publications charged as Libels.

It being now too late according to the forms of Court to try the General Issue during the present Term, the Case is necessarily postponed till the following Term in March next.

[*Cal. Jour. Jan. 29, 1823.*

Another Attack of Dacoits.—The success of the Dacoits in the district of Nuddea has inspired them with a greater spirit of adventure than would be believed in a country provided with an efficient police. The remarkable instances of attack on the late Mr. Imlach and on the Gentleman in the Mutta Banga River, would perhaps be eclipsed in atrocity were more of the Docoity acts known; but the facility with which these marauders find shelter against the pursuits of Justice render them doubly adventurous. it is necessary therefore to be at all times prepared against them, when either business or pleasure induce people to travel that way.

Another attempt of violence took place a few days ago upon Captain Brady of the Country Service, (whose name I am permitted to use), on an excursion up to Sooksagor. Whilst this Gentleman was between Bunsbariah and Sooksagor, he perceived at about 4 o'clock in the evening, a swift pulling Boat, with 15 or 20 people, put out towards him;—at first he had no suspicion of their purpose, but his servants began to show symptoms of apprehension, for the Boat appeared making towards them, even after Captain B. had varied his course to ascertain this fact. It was evident then, that he had no good to expect from them, for when he hailed to keep off they made no reply, but kept pulling in a direct line upon him. It was time now for Captain B. to make the best preparation he could for defence; but before he had loaded his fowling piece, the Dacoit Boat came violently in contact with his, and one of his men from fear sprung over-board to swim on shore. Captain B. immediately opposed himself to the foremost man and so well did his resolute conduct operate on the minds of the Dacoits that in an instant, bustle and flight ensued.

Captain B. kept his eye upon them as they retreated, and fired two or three shots over them, in order to make them aware of the sort of entertainment he had prepared if another visit was attempted.

It may be remembered that in the case of Mr. Imlach they came upon him in the same overwhelming manner with a view to swamp his Boat, and unfortunately from his unprovided state, he fell a victim to their cruelty; this case might have been attended with the same lamentable consequences, had Capt. B. shown an irresolute disposition, as his gun was charged with powder only. Pursuit would have been useless, for they possessed an amazing advantage in swiftness over Cap. B.—

[*Ben. Hur. Feb. 1, 1823.*

ENGLISH NEWS.

5TH SEPTEMBER.

SLAVE TRADE.—That the slave trade, which long disgraced the commercial annals of this country, is still permitted to be carried on by certain foreign Powers, is a fact which we have frequently had occasion to regret. The extent, however, of this nefarious traffic would be comparatively little known—the horrors to which it gives birth might indeed be conjectured, but they would not be presented to public indignation on incontrovertible evidence, were it not for the laudable and unceasing efforts of the African Institution to remove so shameful a stain from modern civilization. The Sixteenth Report of the Directors of that useful society has just appeared, and is accompained by a variety of important documents.

We cannot but wish to assist in diffusing the information which is thus disclosed. Every friend of humanity must desire to aid the great and truly benevolent object of the institution.

The Report states, that from the information which has reached the institution from unquestionable sources, and especially from papers laid before Parliament,

It appears that the whole line of Western Africa, from the river Senegal to Benguela—that is to say, from the latitude of about 15 deg. north, to the latitude of about 13 deg. south—has during that period swarmed with slave vessels, and that an active and increasing slave trade has also been carried on, upon the eastern shores of that continent, particularly from the island of Zanzebar.

The chief seat of this detestable traffic on the west coast may be considered to be the rivers Bonny and Calabar. It was ascertained on good authority, by Captain Leeke of his Majesty's ship *Myrmidon*, that from July, 1820, to October, 1821, an interval of about 15 months, 190 slave ships had entered the former river, and that 162 had entered the latter, for the purpose of purchasing slaves—a fact which may afford some idea of what must have been the dreadful aggregate of misery inflicted during the last year on that unhappy portion of the globe.

The report then takes a view of the state of the slave trade under the different heads connected with the subject, commencing with

PORTUGAL.

In this work of iniquity and devastation Portugal still takes a prominent part; Portugal, it will be recollected, is the only European Power that has refused entirely to prohibit her subjects from trading in slaves. She retains the guilty distinction of still legalizing a traffic which she acknowledges at the same time to be a crime of the worst description. She engaged, it is true, at the Congress of Vienna, to limit her slave trade to her own possessions south of the Equator; and she held out a qualified expectation, that in the year 1823 it should cease every where and for ever. Her restrictive stipulations, however, have been attended with little benefit to Northern Africa, for they have continued to be most grossly and extensively violated by her subjects. some even of her public functionaries, Governors of African Colonies, have not scrupled by their own practice, openly to sanction the violation, and to set at nought the laws they were bound to execute

The ordinary course of proceeding adopted n[ot] only by the Portuguese but by all the other sla[ve] traders (excepting the French, who also [carry] their trade without risk of capture), is [to] the slaves, whom they purchase, on sh[ore] the very day on which they may deem [it] commence their voyage; and when they [are] certained that there are no cruisers in the [way] obstruct their passage, they embark their ca[rgo] and depart forth-with to their destined place [of] sale. Such, however, is the number of vess[els] engaged in this guilty commerce, that, notwi[th]standing the facilities of escape thus affor[ded] them, several Portuguese ships, loaded [with] slaves, have been seized in the course of the [last] year, and condemned by the Mixed Commis[sion] Court.

The Directors are happy to perceive that [Por]tugal, as well as Spain and the Netherlands, acceded to an important amendment in the [20th] of the convention for repressing the slave [trade] which is comprised in the following [additional] article, viz—

"It is agreed, that if there shall be clear and [undeniable] proof, that a slave or slaves have been, [during] pose of illegal traffic, put on board a vessel [before] mediate cruize, on which the vessel shall be [liable] then and on that account, according to the [true] and meaning of the stipulations of the treaty [of] day of January, 1815, and of the additional [article] of the 28th day of July, 1817, she is to be [detained] ed by cruizers, and finally condemned by [the] sioners, although such slave or slaves shall [not] actually on board at the time of capture.

"The present additional article shall have [the] force & effect as if it were inserted, word for [word] additional conventation of the 28th day of [July]

At the Congress of Vienna, as has [already] been remarked, Portugal held out [hopes] that in 1823 she would entirely abolish [the] trade. That hope, it is greatly to [be] feared,

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.]—WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1823.—[SELL.

Rs. As.		Rs.
Prem. 22 0	Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan	22 0
14 8	Six per Cent. Loan dated 31st March, 1822.	14 0

FORT WILLIAM
FEB. 2d 1823,

[redacted] General in Council notifies to [redacted] deepest regret, the demise [redacted]y Blossett, the Chief [redacted] night of Saturday [redacted]

[redacted] verting [redacted] ersed, [redacted] ough [redacted] the

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Major General R. Sewell, Commanding Centre Division; Lieutenant Colonel E. Chitty, 24th Regt. N. I. Major Samuel Fox, H. M. 30th Regt.; Capt. George Stewart, 2d Ceylon Regt.; Lieut. G. M'Arthur, 2d Bat. 2d Regt. N. I.; Lieut. J. C. Pudner, H. M. 69th Regt.; Assistant Surgeon Piper, H. M. 30th Regt.; Assistant Surgeon J. Prendergast; Ensign P. Mellish, 6th Regt.; Ensign W. C. M'Leod, 2d Bat. 6th Regt.; Cornet J. Byng, 6th Regt. Light Cavalry; Cornet Gregory, do.

DEPARTURES.—Colonel T. Nuthall, 3d Regt. Light Cavalry; Major B. Lee. 2d Bat. 20th Regt. N. I.; Captain B. M'Master, 2d Bat. 6th Regiment N. I.; Captain J. R. Ardagh, 1st Bat. 24th Regt. N. I.; Captain H. Kyd, Madras Eur. Regt.; Surgeon J. Burton; Staff Surgeon Macaulay; Assistant Surgeon J. Hay, Centre Division; Lieutenant R. J. Charlton, Madras European Regt.; Lieut. H. Murray, 4th Light Dragoons.

[redacted]ed, for the PROPRIETORS, by J. F. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

[redacted]NTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

[redacted] PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page of the Paper.)

will prove altogether delusive, as no step appears yet to have been taken to realize it, and as every application to that effect, on the part of Great Britain, has hitherto been eluded by the Portuguese Government. The chief contracting powers of the Congress of Vienna had foreseen the possibility that some one State might act as Portugal has done, and might thus pertinaciously refuse to abolish the slave trade after it had been prohibited by all other nations; and they declared it to be their purpose, in that case, to exclude such state from all commercial intercourse with their respective dominions.

The crisis, thus foreseen and provided for, appears to have now arrived; and under that impression, the address of Parliament in the last session prayed his Majesty, that should Portugal continue to set herself in direct opposition to the moral feelings and concurrent wishes of the other powers, and thus to defeat the hopes of the civilization and improvement of Africa, he would use his influence to induce those Powers to carry the above purpose into effect, as it would be an act of unfaithfulness to their own solemn and imperative obligations, if, in that case, they were to rest any longer satisfied, as heretofore, with mere entreaties and remonstrances.

What has been the result of this representation or whether any such representation has been made, is unknown to the Directors. The revolution which has recently occurred in Portugal may possibly have interrupted the negotiations on that subject. But it suggests also a hope that the the Portuguese nation, in vigorously asserting its own rights, will not be forgetful of the equally sacred rights of their African brethren, and that they will allow the voice of justice and humanity to be heard among them. Much may also be anticipated from that diffusion of information on the subject, which the liberty of the Portuguese press will facilitate, and by which the public opinion may be enlightened, and the decision of the Portuguese Cortes eventually influenced.

The measures which have already been adopted with this view, will be adverted to in another part of the report. But whether these measures shall or shall not be effectual, it seems still in the highest degree obligatory on the great Powers who were parties to the negotiations at Vienna, to use all the means they posses for securing the performance of the stipulations then made in favour of the African race. Portugal might also be urged to the course which justice and humanity require of her, not only by a regard to her commercial interests, which would suffer from her pertinacity should the threat held out at Vienna be executed, but by considerations intimately connected with the very existence of her colonial power; for while the provinces which formerly belonged to Spain on the American continent, and which almost surround Brazil, have proclaimed with one voice the emancipation of their bondsmen, and while the political agitations which prevail in Brazil, itself must in a greater or less degree produce a fermentation in the minds of its black and coloured populations, Portugal cannot be so infatuated as to believe that she may continue with impunity annually to import into that colony tens of thousands of enslaved Africans, smarting under the sense of recent injury, and eager to break the chains to which they are still unaccustomed.

SPAIN.

The Report points out the reluctance evinced by the Government of this country to relinquish the slave trade. On the 27th of August last, however, the Spanish Minister declared that orders had been given for the punctual enforcement of the treaty on this subject, and in January last an article for repressing the trade, was, on the motion of Count de Torreno, introduced into the criminal code of Spain.

How this article, in the event of its receiving the royal sanction, when submitted with the rest of the criminal code to the King, will be executed in Cuba and Porto Rico, remains to be seen. The Cortes, however, appear to have acted in good faith; and the whole tone of their proceedings is indicative of a cordial desire effectually to suppress the slave trade.

Our Ambassador at Madrid, in communicating the above decree to Lord Londonderry, takes occasion to express his conviction "that the Spanish Government will lend us every assistance for effectually carrying into execution the existing treaties for the abolition of that nefarious commerce."

As yet, however, there has been no relaxation of that trade in Cuba and Porto Rico. Fewer vessels, indeed, have appeared on the African coast during the last year under the Spanish flag; but the importations into the island of Cuba, especially under the flag of France, have been larger while the only attempt made there to check them by bringing the vessels so employed before the Mixed Commission Court of that place, proved abortive. The whole number of Spanish slave ships condemned at Sierra Leone, by the Mixed Commission Court, has been eleven, of which three were condemned during the last year.

The Directors have already adverted to the gratifying circumstance, that throughout the whole range of Spanish America, now become independent, not only has the slave trade been effectually prohibited, but the very incentive to this crime has been removed, by providing for the early and gradual abolition of slavery itself. All persons of every colour, born subjects of the independent states, have been declared free from their birth. And whatever other variations may appear in the plan of the Constitutions to be adopted by the several independent Governments all have agreed, that difference of colour shall not produce any difference in the civil condition of their subjects. Even in Mexico the Indians and Africans are entitled to the same civil and political privileges as the whites.

FRANCE.

We regret to find, from what is stated under this head, that the slave trade, carried on under the flag of France, has maintained during the last, as in former years, its guilty preeminence.

Although a French squadron has for some time been stationed on the coast of Africa, for the express purpose of suppressing the slave trade, no useful effort appears to have been made by it. While the slave ships of France are to be found on every part of the coast, the French cruisers have not, as far as is known, made a single capture. They have even met with ships trading for slaves under the flag of France, and after exchanging civilities with them, have left them unmolested to pursue their illegal and criminal traffic. It is even affirmed, that they are without any instructions from their Government to seize French slave ships. The ground of this statement will be seen in the appendix; and it is inserted with the view of affording to those concerned, an opportunity of contradicting so opprobrious a charge.

At Senegal and Goree, which form the head quarters of the squadron, the merchants, and even some public functionaries, are still deeply engaged in this traffic. Few large ships, indeed, now export slaves from these settlements. The trade is chiefly conducted in small craft, which pass from the African continent to the Portuguese islands of Bissao and Cape de Verd, and there deposit their slaves; the only effect, even at Senegal and Goree, of all the vaunted measures of repression adopted by the French Government being this—that some additional caution is used in the mode of carrying on the trade. In other parts of the coast, the British cruisers, wherever they touch, find the French flag spreading its protection over an immense number of slave ships. The coast appears, to be almost covered with them.

This state of things may be considered as arising in part from a want of due vigilance in the public functionaries. It is mainly, however, to be attributed to the defectiveness of the laws abolishing the slave trade; and this is an evil which it is impossible not to regard as chargeable to the account of the government and the legislature.

Even if the penalty of confiscation, the only one which attaches to the violation of the French abolition laws, were more frequently enforced than it is, it would do little to arrest the progress of the slave trade; the risk of capture and condemnation being so small as to been easily insurable. The Directors, therefore, feel fully persuaded, that until the laws of France shall be so far altered as to place the slave trader in the list of criminals whose offence is to be visited with an infamous punishment, little hope can be entertained of any material diminution in the existing slave trade of France. Without such a change in the law, no value can be attached to the professions and engagements of the Government of France. Its good faith will continue to be the subject of suspicion; and its flag will continue to be cover for the atrocities of its own subjects, and for those of the ruffians of every other country who carry on this traffic of blood and desolation.

The same view of the subject has happily been adopted by the friends of humanity in France itself; and they have loudly called for the infliction of an infamous punishment on the slave trader, as a measure of imperious and indispensible necessity, both to the ends of justice and the vindication of the national honour.

UNITED STATES.

The Report does ample justice to the Government and Legislature of the United States, for the desire they have manifested to put and end to the slave trade. The activity of their cruisers has been great, and five slave ships, suspected of being American property, under foreign flags, were condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Courts, previously to January 1821.

MADAGASCAR.

Under this head it is mentioned that the treaty concluded by Governor Farquhar with Radama, King of Madagascar, has been maintained inviolate, and that every attempt to elude its beneficent provisions had been defeated.

One of the conditions of this treaty was, that twenty Madagascar youths should be taken under the care of the British Government; and that ten of them should be placed at the Isle of France, there to acquire the knowledge of certain useful arts, and that the other ten should be sent to England for the same purpose. This condition has been fulfilled; ten youths are now in a course of instruction at the Isle of France; and nine others, accompanied by Prince Rataffe, a near relation of King Radama, came to England about a year ago, Prince Rataffe, after spending a few months in this country, returned to Madagascar, leaving his companions to pursue their education. Soon after his arrival in England, a deputation of the Directors waited upon him to express the gratification they had derived from the measures adopted by the King of Madagascar for the abolition of the slave trade; and their readiness to aid, by every means in their power, his plan for the improvement of his country.

The above extracts form part of the facts and details given in the report. We are glad to learn that the Directors have proceeded with considerable success in their plan of diffusing, in foreign countries information respecting the real nature of the slave trade. Much has already been done by printing tracts, speeches, &c. in the French, Spanish, and Portuguese languages. This plan, however, is attended with considerable expense, and we regret to find it stated that further efforts of the same kind which are in contemplation cannot be executed in consequence of the low state of the Society's funds. Much that has already been accomplished, it appears, must have been left undone had it not been for the silent and unostentatious liberality of some individuals of the Society of Friends; but further aid is wanted, and we doubt not the confidence with which the directors express their persuasion "that the British public will never suffer such a cause to fail for want of support," will be fully justified by the event.

We have not been able to find room for a particular notice of each head of the report, but we cannot withhold from our readers an extract from the conclusion. The following passage occurs immediately after a description of the advantages which the unfortunate Africans, rescued from the holds of the slave ships, enjoy in the colony of Sierra Leone.

How different, or rather how opposite, in all particulars, is the scene exhibited to the world in all the provinces of Africa that are under the dominion of the Crown of France! While we cannot but feel confident that what has been accomplished at Sierra Leone will have the effect of vindicating the much-injured natives of Africa from those imputations of inferiority to the rest of the species which have been so unjustly cast on them, we cannot also but indulge the hope, that if our neighbours of France will not be influenced by a higher motive, we shall surely shame them out, holding forth such a humiliating and disgraceful contrast to the example of this country, as will be afforded by their still continuing to diffuse desolation and misery throughout that unhappy land.

But a claim, a strong and unquestionable claim, results hence on Great Britain itself. Let it be remembered, that the countries in Africa now subject to the French dominion were restored to them by us at the peace at Paris; and how can we acquit ourselves of the crime of having made the restitution without such effectual security for continuing to the natives the enjoyment of the blessings which they had possessed while in our hands, or at least an exemption from the miseries they are now enduring by the revival of the slave trade? Honest industry and a blood-less commerce, had taken the place of fraud and depredation, while civil and social improvement were advancing with rapid steps. If these blessings have been lost to the unhappy natives through our improvidence, and if all, on the contrary is now one wretched scene of guilt and misery, surely a strong and additional incentive is supplied to us for using our utmost efforts, not, alas! to undo the mischief that has been done, for that is impossible, but to produce in our neibbours of France a disposition to imitate our example, not only in our crime, but in our repentance. It has been reserved for the present age to verify, if not to discover, the important fact, that the small contributions of the many are more productive than the larger donation of the few; and we cannot but hope that the bulk of our population will join with the more affluent, in paying back part of that heavy arrear which, on grounds of strict justice, the natives of Africa powerfully, though silently, claim at our hands. All, especially, who are interested for the progress of Christianity, must feel the force of this appeal. The anarchy, and the consequent insecurity of person and property, that are the sure results of the slave trade, effectually prevent the entrance of Christian light into the benighted regions in which it prevails. The devout can find no rest for the sole of his foot in that field of blood and desolation.

The appointment of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Stockholm is announced in last night's Gazette. Sir Benjamin succeeds the Right Hon. Vesey Fitzgerald in that diplomatic mission.

Mr. Canning, we understand, is expected in town this day, in consequence of an invitation to join the Ministry.

Considerable fluctuation occurred yesterday in Bank Stock, probably occasioned by the statements recently circulated, that the Directors intend to reduce the rate of interest on their capital. The opening price of the stock was 253; it then suddenly declined to 245; rose afterwards to 250, and closed at 247. We understand, however, that considerable doubts prevail among well informed persons, whether the measure will really be adopted by the Court. It is said that the sums likely to be required of the Bank by Government, for the pension-commutation scheme, agricultural loans, &c., will be sufficiently extensive to call into operation nearly the whole of the disposable capital; and that, though the interest paid for its use is at a low rate, there will be an adequate reserve fund from the gains of former years, to continue the present dividend for some time to come.

THE ARMY.

CAVALRY DRESS.

THE DRESS (DIRECTED BY ORDER) FOR GENERAL OFFICERS OF CAVALRY:

General Officers of heavy cavalry are permitted to wear the helmet of the heavy cavalry with the staff uniform, a pouch-belt, and sabre-tache, which latter is to be fastened close to the sword-belt, in the manner in which it is worn by the heavy cavalry.

General Officers of light dragoons, when in the field, to wear blue jackets, faced with scarlet and embroidered with gold, according to their respective ranks, and made according to the pattern established for the light dragoons; a crimson and gold girdle or sash, the same as the officers of the light dragoons; sabre-tache, pouch, and chakos.

It will be optional with General Officers of dragoons, when attending a drawing-room or levee, to appear in the full dress Staff uniform, or in the cavalry uniform as above described.

General Officers of Hussars are to wear the uniform which has been established for them. When at a Drawing-room or Levee, they are to appear in scarlet pantaloons, ornamented with gold.

Two Court Martials are ordered to assemble immediately; one for the trial of an old Officer of a most distinguished regiment of cavalry, the other for a Field Officer of the Guards.

It is understood that Lord Edward Somerset will be appointed Colonel of the 17th light dragoons, vice General Delancey, deceased.

Lieut.-General Sir George Walker, G. C. B. is to succeed the late Lieut.-General Sir Hildebrand Oakes, Bart. G. C. B. as Colonel of the 52d light infantry.

Major-General Sir Denis Park, K. C. B. is to succeed to the Colonelcy of the 84th regiment, vice Lieut.-General Walker, appointed to the 52d light infantry.

It is also understood that Lord Hill will be appointed Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, vice the late Lieut.-General Oakes,

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The Bishop of Peterborough is reported, in the Huntingdon Paper, to have abandoned his "87 questions."

The common expense of a marriage by license now amounts to upwards of five pounds.

BOXING.

On the memorable spot where Gas extinguished the fine science of Geo. Cooper, and shewed to the ring that gasconade was of no use when opposed to merit, the Battle between *Joshua Hudson* and *Barlow*, the Yorkshireman, took place yesterday, on the Heath, a few miles to the eastward of St. Alban's. This combat excited more general interest than any which has taken place since Neate beat the Gas-light Man, and thousands were pending upon the issue of it. No countryman, unknown to the London ring, was ever introduced under such favourable omens. He had *out-and-outed* all his adversaries with such astonishing celerity, that he was brought to London under the auspices of some of the best of the *cognoscenti*, who would have as readily backed him for *hundreds* as for *ones*, upon nothing less than what they considered a certainty, and this fostered winning match was to be against a man of no less talent than Joshua Hudson, one of the most lion-hearted and highest courage men that ever *buffed* for combat—a man who went up to his adversary's head in true English bull-dog style, and never was denied until *floored* from his object. When the match was made 6 to 4 was bet upon the countryman in heavy stakes, and the particular *pins* of Josh. *over the water*, in the high-finished Bermondsay district, and the water-side lads, thought a countryman must be something more than human to *wap* their adopted, and they rallied round him at St. Alban's, on Monday night, with oak and laurels, as emblems of genuine British courage, and as there was no doubt of courage, Josh. assured them they might be satisfied of every thing else, and his friends took 6 to 4 freely. Josh. first threw his white *castor* into the ring with a smile of jollity, and Barlow followed with the aforesaid token of welcome and defiance. His head-quarters were at Brett's, at Atfield Wood-side, where he had trained. Hudson weighed more than 13 stone, and was considered far above weight for his frame. Barlow weighed 12st. 2lb., as clean as a *smelt*. Seconds, Tom Owen and Randall for Hudson; and Belcher and Harmer, for Barlow.

THE BATTLE.

Round 1. When in attitude, the disparagement in size was much against Barlow. Not a whisper was heard in a ring of some thousands, regular at a *blow up*. The men advanced to each other with much caution, and Josh. let loose with his left hand upon the Yorkshireman's throat, which reddened it. Barlow made a return blow upon the body which moved Josh. of his guard, and a rally followed, and some exchange of blows, and a separation ensued, when York bled at the nose. Josh. got within his nice distance again, and let loose, left and right. The left was rather a light blow to give effect to the strength of the right, which told like a smith's anvil upon the side of the head, and floored York as clean as a shot would in the right mark. He came upon the hard ground with such velocity, that his head bounded from it again like a rocket ball, and he was lifted up senseless.—2 and 3 to 1 on Josh. and the ring very uproarious.

2. Josh. taking advantage of his adversary's stupidity from the

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went to work again. Barlow hit out, but his fighting was at the body; and Josh. having so fine a lead, with such superior strength, hit him down again.

3. Hudson went in and hit his adversary down offhand.

4. Barlow seemed to know a bit where he was and hit Josh. in the body as he approached him, but it was useless: Josh. dropped him with the left hand.

5. Barlow was hit down from the scratch, and it was evident that Josh. would give him no time to get relieved from the *dorse* the hit had put him into.

The 6th round ended the battle, and Josh. seemed to pay very little regard to the Judge's observation on a late trial, that "a man might shew his science, but not hit too hard." Josh. was administering some severe punishment in this round, when Belcher in a manly manner got between the men, and saved the blows from Barlow, which must have been serious, and Barlow being in the same state of insensibility Belcher resigned the combat for him. It lasted under six minutes.

REMARKS.

In this instance the deep ones were beat in reality and to heavy stakes, and Hudson more than realized all the hopes of his partisans. He is one of the bravest men in the kingdom. Of Barlow little can be said, for the first hit so *chancerified* him, that he was deprived of the power of acting, and the only reflection amongst the losers was, how could we be *fatted* by supposing any countryman could have a chance with such a man as Josh. because two, three, or four told us so. To go with the tide is not always right, as was this day shewn, and it has been again demonstrated that expertness with gloves is easily put on the *off* side. Barlow, it seems, had sparred with all the *nobs*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS PAPERS.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 7.

We have already stated that the four young military men condemned to death for the Rochelle conspiracy, had solicited the President of the Court, as a favour, to intercede for them that they might not be put in irons and separated from one another. It appears that the intercession of this Magistrate has produced the desired effect. The four are confined in one chamber, and placed under the eye only of two gendarmes. They praise very much the humanity of M. Fault, *greffier-concierge* of the prisons.—(*Constitutionnel.*)

A private letter from Vienna, date d the 27 th ult professes to give an account of the prevailing reports on the subject of the Congress about to be assembled. These, of course, possess no authority; but as the notions of German speculators may be amusing, the writer begins with the rumours respecting the Germanic confederacy. New "mediatisations," he says, are spoken of. It is also said that important modifications in what is called the constitutional system of the Germanic Confederacy will take place. Count Buol de Schauenstein, President of the Frankfort Diet, had gone to Paris, where he intended to pass some time; but a courier from the Aulic Chancellery recalled him to Vienna, whither he proceeded in great haste. Prince Metternich wished him to be present at the Congress in which the future fate of Germany is to be discussed. The writer then proceeds in the following terms:—

Now that it appears acknowledged in principle that the integrity of the Ottoman States ought to be guaranteed by the Sovereigns of the Holy Alliance, and that the Greeks or other Christians who reside in the Turkish dominions ought to be abandoned to their fate, the approaching Congress will have but little to decide respecting the affairs of the East, but the affairs of Italy and the Spanish peninsula present ample materials for future deliberation. It is asserted that the Austrian army stationed in Italy, far from being recalled, will, on the contrary, be strongly reinforced. According to the latest accounts from Rome, the Pope's health is daily declining; Cardinal Gonsalvi is also much indisposed, and his life is despaired of. In case of a vacancy in the Holy See, the elevation of an Austrian Archduke to the Popedom is considered certain.

"With respect to Spain and Portugal, it is from the nearest neighbour of the first of these Powers that the strongest representations for taking an active part in the affairs of the Peninsula come. These representations have made a strong impression on the Emperor Alexander; but the Cabinets of Berlin, Vienna, and more particularly that of London, conceive the time is not yet come for interfering ostensibly in those affairs, and in particular that the employment of any armed force would be attended with much inconvenience. Meanwhile the report of the assembling of a Prussian army of observations on the Rhine is renewed.

"What is certain is, that great activity prevails in the Aulic Chancellery; that Gentz, the soul and the torch of all the former Congresses, the intimate confidant of Prince Metternich, labours day and night. Since the month of July, long diplomatic conferences have repeatedly taken place at the hotel of the Prince Chancellor. Count Golowkin, the ordinary Russian Ambassador, being absent, Count Tatischeff supplies his place. The Marquis de Caraman attends the conferences; and in the absence of Lord Stewart, Mr. Gordon, the British *Charge des Affaires* has been called to them. The Prussian Minister, Baron de Krusimark, having died, Prince of Hatsfeld has arrived for the conference of the 17th of July. All the preparatory measures for opening the ministerial conferences which are to be held at Vienna are already adopted. Count De Tatischeff has declared that he is furnished with sufficient powers, and Mr. Gordon has intimated that his Court will act in concert with that of Vienna. The Prince of Hatsfeld has just signified that the King his master intends to proceed directly from Berlin to Verona in the month of September. It is reported that our Minister of Finance, Count Stadion, intends to contract for a considerable loan."

FRANKFORT, SEPTEMBER 8.

Le Spectateur Oriental gives the following intelligence concerning Greece*:—

When the Ottoman fleet put to sea, it was accompanied by forty transports, and had nearly 40,000 men on board of the whole one hundred and forty vessels of which it consisted. It is probable that it is destined for the Peloponnesus.

[redacted] *of the French Editor*.—Our readers are in[redacted] the *Spectateur Oriental* is published at [redacted] inspection of magistracy, and [redacted] authentic source of news from Greece. It is, however, less bitter against unfortunate Greece than a certain official Journal of Germany; it sometimes gives us a glimpse of facts which make us doubt of the ultimate success of the oppressors of Greece, and it gives circumstantial details which appear gathered on the spot. From this circumstance it is our duty to communicate these extracts from this Journal to our readers, though they are countrary to our wishes. To conceal the news which displeases us, to fabricate victories in favour of those persons whose cause we support, would perhaps be more easy for us than for many other Editors of Journals, but it would not find a single approval among those enlightened and instructed men who read our Paper, and know our impartiality.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 10.

It is said that the French Ambassador, M. de Latour Maubourg, has complained to the Reis Effendi that he had not received an official copy of the Notes of the Porte, of 16th July, relative to the nomination of the Hospodars. The Reis Effendi replied, that Note was destined only for the Ministers of the Mediating Powers, and that it had not been communicated even to Russia. Lord Strangford proposed to the Port to give a direct reply to Russia, but the Reis Effendi refused.

BUCHAREST, AUGUST 14.

There is nothing new here; but the discovery of combustible matters placed under the houses has spread a general panic.

WARSAW, AUGUST 21.

The Jews who carry on the trade of liquors, are not to enjoy this privilege longer than a year. In consequence they are forced at present to supply liquor on credit; the peasant who contracts debts with the Jews on this score shall not be obliged to pay them.

SEMLIN, AUGUST 23.

Letters from Vitoglia of the 9th August inform us, that Chourschid Pacha arrived at Larissa after his defeat, on the 20th of June, where he was joined by his reserve, and again marched to Zittoni with 30,000 men. The facility with which the Turkish militia is assembled makes this fact appear probable.

The same letters add, that he was defeated a second time on the 26th July, but we must wait for more certain and circumstantial intelligence.

Captains Tassis and Diamanthy, debarking at Platamore, near mount Olympus, on their return from Cassandra, summoned the mountaineers to arms, and advanced at the head of 15,000 men to Servizia, between Larissa and Janina.

The Pacha of Belgrade has received intelligence of his son, employed in the army opposed to the Persians, being taken prisoner near Bagdad,

SPANISH PAPERS,

MADRID, AUGUST 29.

Tranquillity continues to prevail here. The new Ministry enjoys great esteem, though some evil-minded persons already complain of its apathy. Vadello, the new Minister of the Colonies, has just arrived, and immediately entered on his office. The Ministers of War, and of Grace and Justice, seem to act frankly in agreement with public opinion. Yet a certain reserve and silent stupor is observed, which seems the precursor of great events amidst the obstacles which the new Ministry has to surmount. Besides the military measures, great praise is given to those of police, and the banishment of several ecclesiastics of the highest rank. It is thought the Government will not stop here, being resolved not only to combat to the utmost the enemies of the new system, but still farther to consolidate it. The *Especlador*, and other journals, state that the Minister of Marine has given orders to fit out several ships of war, to cruise from the Straits of Gibraltar to Cape de Cruz on one side, and on the other from Cape Finisterre to Passages.

The measures of the Minister of Finance do not give so much satisfaction. In fact, unless a stable and solid system is established, and means found to raise the taxes regularly, every thing will be embarrassed. It is not only the revolted provinces which have long since ceased to contribute to the public treasury, but almost all the others shew a backwardness in this respect, which threatens to lead the Government to total ruin.

Preparations are making here to receive the Infanta of Portugal, who will arrive on Sunday. Our political Chief returned to-day with some prisoners from the expedition we spoke of. Among them are the Members of the Municipality of Fuencaral. It is said there were found at Alcourendas a great number of muskets, and 30 horses, which the conspirators had collected to commence their enterprize. Yesterday (28th), an officer arrived express from Mina with dispatches. The General was at Saragossa on the 23d, much embarrassed how to make his entry into Catalonia, without the reinforcements provided him, and which were marching in all directions.

This morning the Commander of the halberdiers drew out this corps consisting of about 120 individuals, and made 64 quit the ranks, whom he ordered to lay aside their uniforms and arms and to present themselves to the Captain General, where they would receive their passports to repair to the places which would be signified to them, and where they may settle as retired from the service. This guard of the King, as our readers know, was chiefly composed of Nobles, and did duty in the apartments of the Royal Family. By this means the guard of the King is confided wholly to the troops of the line and the national militia, so that all the pomp of guards, and the splendour that surrounded the palace have vanished. The victory gained by General Zuco del Valle over the troops of the Trappist has caused great joy among the Liberals here, and the more so, as it has disconcerted the plan of Quesada to attack Saragossa.

They write from Barcelona (the 20th) that the postmaster there observed that the letters by the last French mail, with the Toulon post-mark, had been cut and dipped in vinegar, which confirmed the report that the fever had manifested itself in that part of France. The Sanitary Junta has ordered the strictest precautions to be observed till the arrival of farther information.

We have learnt the arrival of Baron d'Erolle at the Seo d'Urgel to take the command. Cardona is still blockaded by the partisans, who have desolated the country, the inhabitants of which are weary of all these vexations. Misas has joined Mosin Antonat Casa de la Silva, and they have together 3,000 men.

On the 13th a Brigadier-General, whose name is not known, arrived at Olot, where the Royalists received him with the greatest enthusiasm; he brought from Ripolli 1,600 men, and had began to make various military arrangements at Olot. Romanillos had retired from Cervera, and was fortifying himself at Oalof. Torijos had again defeated the factious and killed 200 men.

Accounts from Ampuradan and Arragon are favourable.

The accounts from Cadiz state the almost entire dispersion of the faction of Ronda, whose numbers have been greatly exaggerated.

Elio is condemned to death by the Captain-General of Valencia, but the cause is to be revised by the Supreme, Military and Naval Tribunal.—(*Madrid Papers August* 30)

The recent discovery of the wreck of the British frigate *Lutine* buried in the sands on the coast of Holland, after having been lost so long ago as 1799, has created much solicitude among the Underwriters, and has raised some curious and subtile questions upon a point of national law. This ship conveyed specie to the amount of about 200,000l., sent by the British Government as a subsidy to Prussia. The crew all perished, and neither ship nor cargo were heard of until the present hour, when some Dutchmen have discovered the remains of them as stated above. The British Government having made insurance, claimed for a total loss, and was duly paid by the Underwriters. These or their representatives have applied to the Belgic Minister, for leave or assistance to fish up the specie from the wreck, and have had a private (not an official) answer, stating that "as the Lutine was wrecked during a war with Holland, the ship and cargo became Dutch, and of course not liable to restoration; but that had the disaster occurred while peace existed, the Dutch Government would have afforded the facilities called for, towards the recovery of the specie." If the official answer is conceived in these terms, we shall be curious to learn on what plea the present King of the Netherlands authorizes his Minister for Foreign Affairs to treat this ship and cargo as hostile property. In 1799, England was not at war with the House of Orange, but *for* the House of Orange. A large though unsuccessful expedition was undertaken by the British Government; in that year a brave army was landed in Holland; and thousands of British lives were lost, for the purpose of putting down the rebel faction among the Dutch, and restoring the present King of the Netherlands to his rank and rights as Stadtholder of the States-General. Now that we have restored him, and have made him, not a Stadtholder of Holland, but a King over Flanders united with Holland, it can scarcely be possible that he has refused the subjects of Great Britain their own property, on the ground that this Government was at war with Holland when the wreck of the *Lutine* frigate occurred. At that time, if we are not mistaken, this entire branch of the House of Orange was enjoying, upon the soil of England, that shelter and hospitality which the shores of Holland would have refused it at the period referred to by the Dutch Secretary of State, as furnishing a pretext for this confiscation of British property.

It may be affirmed, on the other hand, that wrecks of a hostile nation during war were national property in Holland, and not droits of the Crown, & in that case the transaction would assume a different form. As nation to nation, the Dutch had cause, undoubtedly, to regard us as enemies in the year 1799. But it may admit of argument, whether the Lutine and her cargo ever became Dutch property at all. No possession was ever taken of the wreck—no knowledge existed of the place where she was lost, nor of the fate which had befallen her. No act of ownership, therefore, could have been performed, in respect of ship or cargo, by any Dutch authority during that whole period of fifteen years, from 1799 to 1814, during which it would have been lawful to appropriate both. In that view, it may become a fair subject of consideration whether the property ever passed out of the hands of the British owners—whether Government, or Underwriters at Lloyd's—seeing that a vessel is no prize unless it has been once in actual possession of the captors. We are not without hopes of a more just decision from the Dutch Government.

FEMALE LONDON FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Ball Dress.—Dress of fine tulle over a white satin slip, ornamented nearly half the depth of the skirt with scollops of pink net and steel; the latter formed by a large steel button in the centre, and a semicirele of small steel beads. Short full sleeve, composed of alternate rows of pink net and steel: and white tulle and steel scollops, confined by a band of pink and steel. Tucker, a quilling of the finest tulle. Sash of pink and white embroidered satin ribbon. A wreath of roses confines the hair, which is in ringlets, as in the reign of Charles II. and presented to our admiration in the beautiful paintings by Vandyke. Necklace, red cornelian and pearl. Gloves of white kid; shoes, white gros de Naples.

Court Dress.—This elegant robe and petticoat were made for a lady of high rank and taste, as a presentation dress at the Palace of Holyrood. It is of pale blue silver lama, over a blue satin slip; thus combining Scotland's national colours of blue and white, now so prevalent among the leaders of *haut ton*: the waist is of that graceful length which cultivated taste has adopted, and which, we hope will long be retained. The stomacher is of silver vandykes: a double row extends over the shoulders and back, united by silver roses. The sleeve is short and of novel construction, consisting of a dozen rows of silver vandyke trimming, separated by blue satin pipings, confined by a silver band round the arm, and finished with the same trimming. The tucker is fine blond lace. The robe and petticoat have an elegant boarder of large roses, of blue gofre crape and silver, half encircled with thistles, and form a kind of radii, giving lightness and effect to the trimming which is edged with a silver wave, & finished with scolloped gofre crape. The head-dress is of diamonds with a superb plume of ostrich-feathers. Necklace and ear-rings of diamonds and sapphires. White kid gloves; white satin shoes, with blue and silver roses.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

As the season advances silk pelisses become every day more general, and the light hues of summer give place to the full and glowing tints of autumn. Waists still continue long; tight backs are rather more worn than full ones: the sleeves (of pelisses) are moderate in width, and we see a great many of these envelopes adorned with braiding: where this is the case, the top sleeve, which is usually made very full, is always finished with tassels. One of the prettiest and most novel pelisses that we have lately seen, is composed of lemon coloured gros de Naples, with a trimming of pluche de soie to correspond; it is in the form of a wreath of oak-leaves; the trimming goes only round the bottom, the fronts being fastened up by knots of the same material, each of which is ornamented in the centre by a small rosette of polished steel. The epaulette is composed of full bands, crossed and fastened by rosettes of steel to correspond: the bottom of the long sleeve and the collar are ornamented with a wreath to correspond with the bottom, but narrower. Shawls and spencers continue in favour, but pelisses are more general than either.

Bonnets are still of a very moderate size. The cambric muslin capotes worn in dishabille begin now to be replaced by straw bonnets: this material and Leghorn also, are very general in favour for walking bonnets; but gros de Naples is upon the whole more fashionable except for the earlier part of the day. Flowers are still in favour: we see a good many bonnets adorned with small wreaths at the edge, and full bouquets, which fall backward over the crown. Feathers are likewise much worn. Transparent bonnets begin to decline in estimation for carriage costume: we see in their stead chapeaux of gros de Naples, made a good deal in the shape of a man's hat; the crown is of a moderate size; the brim bent a little before and behind, and rather raised at the sides: they are adorned with a profusion of feathers, several of which fall over the crown.

We have seen, during the last month, several pelisses, a capuchon, made of clear muslin, and lined with coloured satin, richly embroidered all round; the hoods of moderate size, and the collars embroidered to correspond. However expensive may be the materials of these pelisses, the form will always prevent their having an elegant appearance.

The old fashion of long-quartered shoes both in out and indoor costume, is now very general: in the former, black and buff leather are worn. We also frequently see the shoes correspond with the dress. In full dress, white satin and gros de Naples are worn, and for grand parties they are richly embroidered in silver. The most fashionable morning dress is the blouse: it is made in cambric muslin and trimmed with deep tucks or flounces. Dinner gowns are variously made: some are very much trimmed, and others very plain. We have seen some with the corsage cut rather high round the back part of the bust, and sloping at the sides of the bosom, with a full fold in the centre, and a little fulness in each front at the bottom of the waist. Long sleeves are still worn tight, and, in some instances, they are made to fit the arm. A new style of trimming for silk dresses consists of double folds of gauze, set on with a little fulness; they are headed by braiding, or narrow silk rouleaus, to correspond.

Head-dresses en cheveux continue most fashionable. The front hair is rather more parted on the temples; the hind hair dressed low. Flowers are perhaps more general than any thing else; but for grand parties, feathers, pearls, and brilliant combs are all in requisition. The colours most in favour are lemon, the different shades of green, orange, lavender, and deep rose colour.

TWENTY EIGHTH LOTTERY,

For the Improvement OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA,

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1823.

PRIZES.

Nos. 5215 390 1289 Prizes of 2,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 530 1036 3282 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING,
JANUARY 29, 1823.

PRIZES.

Nos. 807 2309 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 5889 5723 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.